THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

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If our friends who forer us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned.

Local News. The City and Suburban News Bureau of

Mr. Carlisle's Predicament.

Most citizens will soree with the New York Times in the opinion that it is difficult to comment upon Secretary Carlisle's performance at Quarantine the other day, except in terms that at first sight may seem

more harsh than the circumstances justify. The accidental fact that no disease has been spread, and no human life en dangered by the removal of young CARLISLE from the Paris by his father, the Secretary of the Treasury, before the ship had passed inspection by the Health Officer, has nothing to do with the case. The laws of New York and the laws of the United States do not intrust the Secretary of the Treasury with the responsibility of determining whether a passenger may or may not be landed with safety to the public health. Under the laws, Mr. CARLISLE's offence is precisely the same as if he had misused his official authority by taking a revenue cutter and going down the bay and smuggling past Quarantine a cholera patient or a person afflicted with the small-pox or the yellow fever.

The friends of Mr. CARLISLE have nothing to say in his defence except that he was ignorant of the State law which he violated. This plea is more humiliating to the Secretary of the Treasury than would be an open confession of wilful defiance of the law. Quarantine regulations are understood and respected the world over. It is a very low grade of intelligence and a poor stock of general information which has managed, up to Mr. CARLISLE's time of life, to have escaped the knowledge which ninety-nine out of every hundred adult Americans possess. Moreover, it is not a question of State laws only. The statutes of the United States make it Mr. CARLISLE's duty, as Secretary of the Treasury, to see that there shall be no interference, by customs officers or the crews of revenue cutters, with State quarantine laws or regulations, and that all of his subordinates in the Treasury Department shall faithfully aid the local health officers in the execution of the same.

Saturday was a damaging day to Mr. CAR-LISLE's reputation. In the first place, following the pernicious example set by Mr. CLEVELAND, he misappropriated a Government vessel and used it for the private convenience of himself and a member of his family. In the second place, he employed the authority of his presence aboard the revenue vessel to induce his subordinates to break the quarantine, thus violating the laws both of the State of New York and of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has as little respect for quarantine regulations as the Evening Post has. He seems to regard the whole system which experience has devised for the protection of the health of the city and nation, with somewhat of the selfish and insolent contempt which Gopkin has manifested toward it ever since that public nuisance was detained for a few days at Quarantine aboard of the Normannia.

Our Venezuelan Claims.

The award made this week to the Veneznelah Transportation Company of New York, by a joint Commission, for the seizure of three of its steamers on the Orinoco many years ago, recalls public attention to the fact that our Government, as well as Great Britain, has a chronic controversy with Venezuela.

But there is a marked difference between the two disputes both as to the subject matters involved and the methods of treating them. In the year 1869 the Congress of Venezuela threw open the navigation of the Orinoco and its tributaries to the flags of all nations. Under that decree, and in vir tue, also, of special grants made to it, the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of this port was organized and built steamers. Scarcely was it well established when, in 1871, a revolution broke out in Venezuela, and both the Government forces and insurgents hastened to seize its steamers. The Hero, the San Fernando, and the Nutrias, for which an indemnity of \$141,000, without interest, has just been awarded, were thus seized, their flags were hauled down, and their officers were imprisoned. An award of \$300 each, with interest, for these officers has also been made. When news came of the outrage, the cruiser Shawmut, then in our navy, was sent to Ciudad Bolivar, and procured the release of the steamers,

Ever since the question of indemnity has been under consideration, Venezuela's many domestic troubles have been in the way of its settlement, and our Government has preserved its policy of forbearance toward weak republies. Besides, this matter has been somewhat complicated with other claims. In 1868 a mixed Commission had adjudicated claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela, and afterward a House committee reported that the proceedings were of such a character, and some of the claims so questionable, that its findings ought to be declared invalid. Venezuela, in fact, held back its payment of the awards, and then Congress for a long time took no further steps. At length another Commission was appointed, ten years ago, which renewed the proceedings of the first, struck off a large part of the awards. and made one or two others. But meanwhile the steamship claim had been postponed, until, at last, the company, wearied with the delay, obtained from Congress in 1890 a resolution in which the President was "hereby nutborized and empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan Government" for the seizure of the three vessels mentioned, and auxiliary navy that is valuable, would be of for the injuries to their officers; and he was "authorized to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

Out of this resolution, by various steps, has come the award just made. In view of the fact that the wrong was done nearly a quarter of a century ago, and that nearly five years have elapsed since the resolution just quoted was passed, it will be seen that our Government has been very patient with

Certainly there has been nothing compar-

croaching upon what Venezuela considers as her territory, and then declining to submit to arbitration the question of encroachment, except beyond a specified line running through the disputed ground.

A Square Denial.

Governor Mourox tests his argument for the Police Justices removal bill on a passage in the LEXOW report averring that "at least some of the Police Justices have apparently worked in sympathy and collusion" with the police, so that "the poor and needy were unable to obtain redress or relief from their tyranny and oppression; and that in his own opinion these charges are largely supported by public opinion in the city of New York.

We take public opinion more seriously than that. We deny, short of open proof by a general election, that public opinion in this city is in favor of a scheme to sweep fifteen Judges of a certain court off the bench on the strength of a partisan asser tion that at least some of them have apparently been guilty of malfeasance.

We could more easily believe, without proof, that the majority of New York's citizens had gone raving mad overnight, than that they would favor a proposition so to tally contrary to their usual habit of fair play and of respect for their own law.

The term of a Police Judge is ten years. All officials of this class are removable on charges, under the law creating their office. To vacate an entire bench of justice because certain members of the fifteen Judges composing it are declared on common report to be under suspicion, would surpass any eccentricity of which reform amateurs have ever yet been found guilty.

A Question of Precedence.

An unseemly controversy, or, rather, a controversy which appears less seemly under a reform Administration than it would be under an Administration of a representative, popular character, has arisen over a question of precedence: Who should be the first to resign, DAMSEN, the German non-union Sheriff, or HOEBER, the German non-union Coroner ! Both were elected on the same day. Both were members of the German-American Reform Union. Both took office on the same day. The term of both expires on the same day. Both have proved, with singular impartiality, a similar besetting unfitness to perform the duties respectively devolving upon them as Coroner and Sheriff, and both are paid by the city for service that is mainly theoretical.

Although there is a grotesque resemblance between DAMSEN and HOEBER in their blunders and errors in office since Jan. 2, there are points of dissimilarity, too, which a decent sense of respect for the defunct German-American Reform Union, of which both were members, make it desirable for statesmen to consider. Hozber is excitable, ausgiessend, voluble, hysterical, and at times inarticulate; Damsen is lethargic. drowsy, prone to sleepiness, incapable of being aroused except by talk about bonds.

Hoener is a professional man, a physician. Damsen is a notary public. Neither one knows much about English, the official language of a majority of our municipal departments. HOEBER, however, is a fluent oratorical Thuringia German, whereas Damsen extols the advantages of bonds in a mixed form of Plattdeutsch and Holstein Danish on the installment pian, with frequent stoppages for beer and pretzels, and a resulting cloudiness and uncertainty as to the natural termination of his remarks.

DAMSEN's salary paid by the city is four times as large as HOLDER's, and there are, therefore, four reasons to one, mathematically, why the resignation of DAMSEN should precede that of HOEBER. On the other hand, Hoener as a peculiar public functionary could be duplicated at any time at any of our German theatres, whereas DAMsen could not be duplicated anywhere. He is the first and last of the series.

DAMSEN'S pernicious official activity chiefly concerns debtors, persons under arrest in civil process, persons summoned for jury duty, and persons whose sanity is in doubt. Hoeben's persistent official activity, on the other murder, suicide, and accident cases, which are of graver importance. In the exact proportion that a burial certificate is more important than a jury notice, HOEBER's duties are more important to the public than DAMSEN'S. The former concern the community; the latter concern the individual. Considered from this point of view, HOEBER should be the first to go.

It seems unfair perhaps to make any discrimination between two German-American Reform Union officials, both of whom would improve the public service decisively by withdrawing from it. Why should there be any controversy on this point? Why should the firm of RIDDER, OTTENDORFER, SUTRO and company, unlimited, be at loggerheads or lager-heads, so to speak, concerning it? There should be no friction whatever, for there is no occasion for any. DAM-SEN and HOEBER should resign simultaneously. They should go together. They should go at once.

The St. Louis and the St. Paul.

The postponement of the launch of the St. which were found to be somewhat damaged. Paul will be only a temporary disappointment, and a few weeks at furthest will see this fine American liner slide down the ways to join her sister ship in the water.

These two new ocean steamships possess a double interest, first as admirable products of American yards, and next as auxiliary cruisers for our navy. When an exception to our time-honored policy in regard to foreignbuilt ships, established with the very foundation of the Government, was made in behalf of the Inman liners City of New York and City of Paris, it was stipulated that if these vessels were admitted to American registry two other great steamships should be built here. This condition has furnished us with the St. Louis and the St. Paul of to-day.

That is not all. These ships are aided by mail subsidies, in consideration of which they are to be at the disposal of the Government as auxiliary cruisers. The acts of 1890, 1891, and 1892 were directed to this purpose, and in his report for 1893 Secretary HERBERT, after speaking of our regular cruisers and gunboats, observed that "in time of war, these, aided by the Paris, the New York, and the other ships being built by Messrs. CRAMP & Sons for the American line, which constitute practically all of our great use as commerce destroyers."

During the debate in the House on the provisions of the Navy bill for arming these auxiliary cruisers, repeated reference was made to the fact that the existing laws recognize and establish the principle of subventions to American-built ships, on condition that they shall be at the service of the | Unionist-Radicals, who, under the leader-Government in war. Thus Mr. Talbott. the Democratic Congressman from Mary- | Army bill, and who on Saturday refused to land, who had charge of the bill, mentioned | countenance the insulting treatment of that "this Government subsalized certain | Germany's great man. able in its course to that of England in en- vessels. The New York and the Paris | It stready looks as if BISMARCE'S enemies

are now in commission, and I think the St. Louis will be soon. It is to be subsidized. So is the St. Paul." Mr. SIMPSON, who opposed some provisions of the bill, considered the subsidy as excessive. By that legislation," he said, "you have given a greater subsidy to this international line than was ever given by any Govern-ment on the face of the earth." But no one disputed the fact that the policy was established, that it had yielded two great American-built Eners, and that, if continued on anything approaching the scale adopted in other countries, which fully appreciate the value both of the shipbuilding industry and of auxiliary ernisers, it would greatly aid in the revival of American shipbuilding.

To show the real value of these four auxiliary cruisers which the Government now possesses, it may be mentioned that they are much larger than the Columbia and the Minneapolis, our crack cruisers. The latter have a length on load-water line of 412 feet and a displacement of 7,375 tons, while the Paris is 565 feet long, and the St. Paul has a length of 535 feet between perpendiculars and of 554 over all. Again, the Columbia's freeboard forward is 19% feet, while that of the Paris is 32, and the St. Paul's height of bow. above the water line at load draught is 39 feet. Mr. HORACE SEE, the well-known designer, once declared of the Columbia that 'it is questionable whether she can catch the City of Paris in rough weather, as her short length and small freeboard are against her." The St. Paul's engines are quadruple expansion, to develop, it is said, from 18,000 to 20,000 horse power, while the Columbia's horse power is officially given as 18,509,

and that of the Minneapolis as 20,493. But without going into comparisons as to speed, it is enough to find that these four merchant vessels are auxiliary cruisers of the highest value. For it is said that the St. Paul and St. Louis can, if required, carry eight 6-inch rifles as a main battery. The main battery of the Columbia is one 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns, so that it can be seen that the aux iliary vessels will have a genuine fighting armament. Their boilers and engines, we believe, can also be protected by coal or other material.

It is to be noticed that the new navy appropriation act does not provide for arming these four vessels. On this point Mr. HER-BERT had been emphatic in his report:

"Congress should give careful attention to the ordnance requirements of versels that are liable to be called into service as auxiliaries in time of war, in ac-cordance with the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and May 10, 1892, providing that steamers reglatered under the provisions of said acts can be used by the United States as transports or cruisers. To mention no others, the Parls and New York of the Inman line, are now receiving large sums of money annually on condition that they hold themselves in readiness to serve the Government whenever demanded. When they hauled down the English to hoist the American flag they were receiving pay from the Pritish Government to hold themselve in readiness to serve that nation, and the English hed guns and gun mounts ready to put upon them at a noment's notice. We have now been paying subsidies to these ships for months, and have not a gun to

But Congress did well in the appropriation act as a whole, and this lack can be supplied at another session. Meanwhile there is reason for congratulation over the results achieved thus far in the new policy, and there is abundant suggestion for extending it. When it is reflected that the cost of the Columbia and Minneapolis, simply for hull and machinery, is, with the speed premiums, over \$3,000,000 each, and that a large body of officers and men must be paid and maintained while they are in commission, whereas a St. Paul is built at private expense, and costs the Government only an annual subsidy very insignificant in comparison, especially as even that has an offset in mail service rendered, the value of this auxiliary system, simply as an economy, apart from its aid to American shipbuilding, must be apparent.

The Affront to Bismarck Reproved.

The outburst of wrath and indignation with which the mass of the German people have rebuked the Reichstag for offering an indignity to BISMARCK, has caused the Emperor to announce a purpose of dissolving that assembly and of giving the constituencies a chance to return Deputies more truly representative of their feelings toward the aged Chancellor. Further to emphasize his recognition of the indebtment of the nation and the dynasty to the founder of German unity, WILLIAM II. has signified an intention of directing Gen. VON WALDERSEE, who will be presently made Chancellor, to confer with BISMARCK in regard to his political programme. In other words, BISMARCK, at eighty years of age, is to stand forth once more in the eyes of foreign powers and his own countrymen as the State's chief pilot.

In no other way could the German Emperor have so endeared himself to the people as by thus redressing the affront to which on Saturday the nation's benefactor was subjected at the hands of an unpatriotic parliamentary majority. By this act he has made himself the heir of BISMARCK'S popularity, and has enlisted firmly on his side an immeasurable moral force which was but recently arrayed against him. It is fortunate, indeed, for WILLIAM II. that he should have had an opportunity of correcting his earlier mistake, whereby he risked divorcing from the dynasty the emotions of gratitude and reverence which the services of the Iron Chancellor awaken in the German heart. On the other hand, it is unfortunate for the Centrist and Radical members of the Reichstag, who have always sturdily maintained that, above all things, they were patriots, that they should have allowed personal grudges and political resentments to obscure their sense of national obligation, and should have deemed themselves capable of stemming an overwhelming current of honorable popular sentiment.

Should a new Reichstag, as now seems probable, be chosen soon after BISMARCK's birthday, we are likely to see a decided change in the relative strength of political parties. In the number, indeed, of Socialist, Polish, Danish, Guelphic, and Alsatian members, no marked diminution need be looked for; for the constituents of these men desire the emasculation or dismember ment of the present empire, and they cannot be expected to regard with sympathy the principal creator of Germany's unity and greatness. The Centrists and Richterist Radicals, however, can scarcely prevail on their constituents to declare unqualified approval of the insult offered to the veteran ex-Chancellor, and they may suffer losses so considerable as to place a majority of seats in the hands of coalition of Conservatives and National-Liberals. If, moreover, a few votes should be needed to give such a combination control of the next Chamber, they would doubt less be forthcoming from the so-called ship of Herr RICKERT, supported the last

have overreached themselves, and as if, by giving way to spite on the pretext that the celebration of his birthday had a political purpose hostile to their interests, they have taken the very course most likely to fulfil their pretended apprehensions.

The First Reform Principle.

At the bottom of all the Important measares of the Reformers, every one of them offered for the regeneration of our city government, there can be seen the great democratic principle of rotation in office. The spoils must be given to the victors, not only because they belong to them, but for the furtherance of the popular will as expressed by the victory.

The Committee of 70 want every office n sight to be made subject to the control of their representative, Mr. STRONG, Every officer is to be made removable without the hampering formality of charges. Heads of departments and Judges alike must all be wiped out. The Reformers hold that for satisfactory government the successful party must be absolute over all offices, and be free to fill them with their own men, without respect for the past and without the interference of familiar civil service ideas. The sweep must be clean, and it must reach beyond the sight of old-fashioned Democrats.

Perhaps, after all, the Reformers are the real Democrats, the rock-ribbed believers in the theory that a successful party must bear full responsibility for the Government, down to the uttermost sub-official. Perhaps the Reformers are the genuine heirs of Democracy roused out of a long sleep. At any rate, they are pegging up the motto " to the victors belong the spoils" at a notch that would lift its ordinary advocates off their toes.

The Mugwumpian proceedings of the Stants-Zeitung, in inveighing against the cherished Monroe doctrine and denouncing the patriotic support of it by Americans everywhere, has apparently caused some dissatisfaction among our German-American citizens who reprobate such cowardice. The New Yorker Zeitung, speaking for a German constituency larger than that formerly served by the Staats-Zeitung, which journal it is gradually superseding, takes the Rippen sheet to task :

"The powers of Europe have respected this simple declaration [the Moxnoz doctrine] more than if it had been announced with the rattling of sabres and with martial drums and trumpets; and wherever there was an appeal to the Mosnoz doctrine such appeal has ound a joyous response in American patriotic hearts.

Thank beaven that there are not many Americans who have such vain and indefensible ideas fas those of the Staats-Zeitung] about a doctrine which for so long a time has been dear and sacred to the American people, and which the American people are ready to maintain to-day with all their might against the whole of Europe if necessary."

No journal printed on American soil, whatever the language of its editors or its readers. could with credit take any other position on the question of the foreign relations of the United States and of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized, than is taken by our patriotic German-American contemporary, the New Yorker Zettung. It is one of the renalties of Mugwumpery, and of the Cuckoo cowardice which seems to be almost inseparable from it, that whenever the honor of the American flag is at stake, or the material interests of the American cople are involved, these Mugwump sheets, few in number and declining in influence, furl their colors and their courage, and seek protection under the sophistries of treasor

The Ailsa does not seem to be first chop in a sen of that nature.

What does the Chamber of Commerce, teeming with committees, mean to do by way of tribute to the Hon. TIMOTHY DRY DOLLAR SUL-LIVAN as the foremest representative of its policy in the Legislature? Senator Sullivan's credentials for that honor are found in this resolution, introduced on Tuesday:

"Resolved. If the Assembly concur, that the Judiciary Committees of both Houses be instructed to for-mulate an amendment to the Constitution providing for the government of this State by local bodies chosen by resolution, in order that government committees, by committees, and for committees shall prevail throughout this commonwealth."

We beg leave to offer an amendment:

"Resolved, That the State be governed by a commit-tee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, whose powers shall be supreme, except that it shall not be sowered to herense the debt of the city of New York by more than \$150,000,000 on account of an underground railread."

We insist though that before accepting our suit with his principals.

As between snow and waste paper, we would rather see the streets of this city covered with snow than with paper. Paper is the worst nulsance that afflicts the streets. Every fresh effort on the part of Commissioner Waring to rid the town of paper deserves general encouragement and assistance.

In the New Orleans Times-Democrat there is an official account by Governor FOSTER and JAMES SHAW, President of the White Screwmen's Association, of a conference held since the riots on the levees. It informs us that the screwmen declared to the Governor that they were perfectly willing for owners of vessels to hire such men as they desired, and that they are against violence or attempts in any manner to dietate to ship agents as to the character of their labor.

These are time sentiments. They are welcome even at this time, several days after a great many men were killed, because the screwmen had no such spirit of opposition to Some day labor unions will be ready to declare for law and order before a strike begins, instead of waiting until after it is over; and then, if they stand to their words, the world may take another view of disputes between capital and labor. Who can tell?

If the pressure upon England shall become so strong as to compel her to acknowledge the principle of arbitration in the case of Venezuela, she will be bound in honor to permit the arbitrators to determine the dispute as it stands. The recent Ministerial announcement in the House of Commons that England is willing that there shall be arbitration regarding the ownership of certain territory beyond the Schomburgk line, but will maintain her hold upon all the lands settled by British colonists, is unsatisfactory. It is an evasion. It ignores the most important feature of the question that has been raised by Venezuela. It merely signifies that while England would be willing to surrender something that is of very small consequence to her, she is determined to retain possession of the valuable Venezuelan territory which sh

has seized. The proposition is dishonest. It is Venezuela's desire that the whole ques tion in dispute between the two countries shall be submitted to arbitration. Thus only can a fair settlement ever be brought about.

The drinking water of Jersey City has al ways been lad, and very deleterious to the health of its consumers. We have known of New Yorkers who, upon visiting the place, were made by a single draught of it. It has a disagreeable taste and smell. Its baneful influence upon the human system may be known through the undite prevalence of malarial diseases among

For years and years there has been continual talk about securing a better water supply for Jersey City. The demands of the people have been very loud at times, and it seemed, about four years ago, that something would be done to meet them. There were but wrangling and foolery, which have been kept up ever since. Now, again, however, there is a prospect of betterment, and once more the Water Commissoners are examining the proposals of sundry bidders.

The Jersey City water kills a hundred times more people every year than the trolley cars of Brooklyn, as Major PANGBORN knows. Wo

should think the enterprising citizens of the straggling old place would compel their municipal Government to act in the matter without further delay.

While the Mayor of New York is by the Power of Removal bill able to turn out all heads of departments, to disport himself, so to speak, with the political skulls of those officers, even though they be of his own political household. should they incur his hostility or stand in the way of his political programme, no new or increased authority was conferred by the Legislature upon any of the Mayor's appointees to remove suborlinate public officials. In other words, the Mayor of New York can remove and appoint a successor to a \$5,000 Commissionership as he lists; but the Commissioner, so appointed, cannot remove a \$2 a day clerk except on charges

specifically made and legally proved.

What is the reason of this discrimination? Simple enough! The reformers want the big offices; they do not care who gets the little ones. Reform in New York: third month.

IRELAND, M'OUAID.

Some Ecclestastical Inaccuracies Corrected, Parts, March 18.-I have just fallen in with a number of that excellent journal, the New

York Tribune, in which I find the following "Bishop McQuaid of Rochester has been reprimanded by Leo XIII, for the attack made from the pulpit of his cathedral on Archbishop Ireland, and notice of the reprimand has been conveyed by the Pope's order through Cardinal Ledochowski to Archbishop Corri-

gan, who is lishop McQuaid's metropolitan. Bishop McQuaid has received a severe reprimend, and is expected to make due apology for his grave breach of ecclesiastical discipline. The right of Archbishop Ireland to speak and act as he did in New York just be fore the late election, is practically acknowledged." The information on which the Tribune relied in publishing these statements was false. No apology has been exacted from Bishop McQuaid.

Archbishop Ireland's course has not been approved. Indeed, so far as any reference t made thereto, there was an implication of disapproval. What really occurred was as follows: Some one complained to the Vatican, and Bishop Mc Quald's attention was called to the matter in an

informal letter saying the report of the occurrence had caused pain to the Holy Father. To this Bishop McQuaid replied that nothing in the world could cause him so much regret as the thought that he had caused pain to the Holy Father; but he desired to state the circumstances under which he had acted. He then went on to narrate various acts of Archbishop Ireland which were wholly unknown to the Vatican, and caused surprise there. But, as no charges were made against Mgr. Ireland, it was not thought proper to pass judgment directly on these things, though they prevented any even implied ar proval of his course. Then a letter was written to Bishop McQuaid by one of the Secretaries at the Vatican in the kindest possible spirit, containing a mild and paternal dmonition, as from the mild and paternal heart of the Holy Father. Regret was expressed a the occurrence and all that had led up to it, and the opinion was added that it would be better if no Bishop criticised another and no Bishop interfered in another's diocese.

In all these things there was nothing in the nature of a reprimand and nothing that judged with severity anything done by Bishop McQuaid.

OUR CUP DEFENDER. Its Name and Its Coming Fortune.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A communication concerning the new yachts for the international cup contest attracted my notice this morning as I picked up my favorite journal, the only SUN that is not eclipsed.

The party who subscribes himself "Cup De fence Crisis" pleads for more than one yacht to select our champion from. He says of the English: "They shall have two improved boats as 'cup defenders.'" A comprehension that can conceive of the English boats as being, even with quotation marks, "cup defenders," as he designates them, is capable of almost anything, fo the English yacht has no cup to defend! Only one yacht can arrogate to itself the proud, dis-

one yacht can arrogate to itself the proud, diatinctive, and appropriate title of "defender,"
ard that is the American boat.
"Defender" is a peerless title. Only our accredited champion can assume it. The English
might name their boat "Hope," as expressive of
their aspiration for "something not seen as yet."
But "Hope" is too puerlie for us altogether.
Aggressively, gloriously, and, I believe, as the
only boat built by our representatives for the
purpose, most ably will our yacht "Defender"
cross the line, and not hope, but hustle for and
successfully defend the trophy for America.

Thomas Brady, 365 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

Defender is too swaggerish for our taste, while Hope 's pleasing, historical, appropriate, and, in this case, inexpressive of the slightest reference on the stern of more than one American ship for its own sake, without thought of any particular voyage. It hasn't in it a grain of weakness or mistrust, in spite of the beauty and gentleness of its sentiment and associations. It is a traditionally honored name in our Puritan ancestry, as dignified as it is lovely. It breathes

the spirits of both sea and land. Hope, moreover, is the motto of Rhode Island, where the designer lives and where the boat itself is being built. Let this gallant State nppear in the great match in which she is so important a factor. The yacht may well be named To the Hope, Hip! Hip! To Rhode

Complaint About An Elevated Station.

To the Epiton of The Sch-Sir: If there are five nen connected with the elevated railroad system who are as utterly uscless and inefficient as those who are supposed to be at work upon the Ninth avenue platform of the 125th street station, on the west side line, it would be difficult to find them. The greater portion of the morning hours is spent by them in ani-mated discussion among themselves in some retired portion of the platform, while crowns jostle and ham-mer each other for admission to the regular trains through the crowds of those jammed up against the ateway waiting for the express trains. There is not porning that from five to ten men cannot be found a morning that from five to ten men cannot be found puring away at one time at cigars, cigarettes, and ippes in tuli blast. Many ladies are in these crowds, and the fact that the majority of them are clerks and stenographers going to their morning work entitles them to as much consideration as is accorded any other class of ladies upon these platforms inter in the day. I have not exaggerated the above in the slightest depth of the roles of the roles of the role of the roles of the role, it will be a great favor to the secres of men, and women who are seen reading Tirk Sex upon these cars every morning. The truth of the above statement can be learned from anylody who has occasion to use this platform.

LENOX AVENUE, March 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Sie: Grace E. Robinson of this village was admitted to practice law in all the courts of this State at Albany in 1802. She is in full the bar. When admitted she was supposed to be about the fourth woman lawyer in this State. The about the fourth woman lawyer in this State. The list is about as follows: Miss Titus, first, Miss State man, second, 187e; Hiss Jenny, third, 1892; Miss Robinson, fourth, 1892; Miss Dangerfield, fifth, 1896, GOVERNGUR, N. Y., March 20.

In Re Reed-McKinley. From the Commercial Garette BIRMPIGHAM, Ala., March 25.-William Vanishan, a

prominent Republican leader, a warm McKinleyte, and other Republicans have already gone to work to secure the Alaham delegation for dov. McKinley in 1896. It is believed that Vaughan weat to confer as to the best method to adopt to harmonize the Beet I element among the Republicans, which is very strong. Among the supporters of Mr. Reed is Dr. R. A. Mosely, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Commit-The Issue among the Republicans seems to be the tariff views of the two haders the idea that Mr. McNinley's high facily ideas will not secure converts in the South, While Mr. Reed's friends have made no special effort for him, yet it is known that they stand very firm, Gov. McKinley's friends are very active, and have been in the field for over a month already. Dr. Mosely is the dictator, if any one is, of the Republicans of Alabama, and it is needed to be highly important to entiat him in Me-Kinley's cause. He is being importuned now, while it is known that an influential Republican is working the south Alabama field for all it is worth

A Powerful Candidate for President.

From the St. Fard Daily their.
Cushman K. Davis, a Schator of the United States. or, as Scuntor Morgan would phrase it, an Ambassador from the sovereign State of Minnesota averedited to the Government of the United States. Is a bona-fide candidate for President before the Republican NaAN EDITOR'S RIGHTS.

Editors Everywhere Denounce tempted Outrage.

From the Sacramento Bee. An effort will be made by Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C., to have Editor Charles A. Dana of The New York Sun brought to the national capital to be tried for criminal libel. Even the enemies of the veteran and worldleading editor, and "their name is legion," are standing manfully up for Dana in a protest against this infringement upon his rights as an American citizen. If Noves shall be sustained in his effort to force Dana to Washington, and the trial shall result in a verdict for the defendant, what is there to prevent Noyes from continuing his persecutions and instituting saits against the brilliant Sus editor in every State in which his paper circulates, and that means every State in the American Union?

It will be remembered that A. R. Shepherd of Washington endeavored in 1873 to drag Dana to the national capital to be tried before prejudiced court for publishing certain very se vere articles. The veteran journalistic warrior fought against such a despotic invasion of the rights and liberties of an American citizen, with the result that Judge Blatchford, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, set Dana at liberty on habeas corpus.

Such attempts to Russianize methods of per secution of newspaper publishers are not fined to the Atlantic seaboard. In the seventles the Sargent-Gornam ring of California procure indictments against Charles De Young of the San Francisco Chronicle, in various counties o the State, and tried to obtain them in ever county. One case was tried in El Dorado county far away from the city of publication, at great expense, trouble, and annovance to the newspaper proprietor, the evident intention being to continue the persecution in every county possi ble until the editor was finally jailed or the paper harassed into bankruptcy. The ring was beaten in the first trial, however, and other in dictments were quashed.

In 1887 the proprietors of the Bee were taken away from their business to Placer county amid an inimical element, and tried for four weeks on a charge of criminal libel. That they won the case against odds did not entirely recompense them for the thousands of dollars which it cos them, nor for the loss to their business by both being forced away from their duties.

What was a question of counties in these California cases becomes a question of States and Territories in the case of Editor Dana. It is to be hoped that the courts will sustain him in his manly opposition to this outrageous infringement upon his rights.

If Dana has wronged Noyes, let Dana be punshed in New York, and not dragged around the country while his enemies bunt for a court omewhere in which they can make certain of his conviction.

From the Waltham Evening News. The Eventua News is of the opinion that while

libellous unless proven or privileged, Mr. Noves must pursue his remedy in the jurisdiction where the words complained of were first uttered, not subsequently hawked about. least two things are essential to constitute libel. the writing and the uttering. A mere incohate writing not given publicity stands the same as if the thought transcribed to paper had not been conceived at all, but when that written thought is freed from its custodian and becomes public property, that has been completed for which, in a proper case, the courts could afford redress. The offence, in legal parlance, is committed in the jurisdiction where the written words are first given to the public, in this case undoubtedly in the city of New York. Had Mr. Dana addressed a communication to the editor of the Washington Post, for example, and had the same been published, we think that he could be brought to Washington and made stand trial. because the gravamen of the offence, the publication, was in that jurisdiction. But the case under consideration is not of this nature, and we feel very certain in predicting that after all is said and done Mr. Noves will have to bring his process in New York if he wants to proceed either criminally or civilly against Mr. Dana.

From the Union Guardian. The recent attempt of the Washington authorities to establish a precedent by trying the editor of THE SUN before a Washington jury, for an alleged libel committed in New York State, would be ridiculous were it not for its dangerous perniciousness and unscrupulous interference with the liberties of a free press. Enlightened public opinion cannot afford to witness the constitutional rights of an editor ignored any more than it can that of any other citizen or profession. Every newspaper should enter its vicorous protest against this unprecedented attempt to legalize kldnapping.

From the Lebanon Evening Report. If the Noyes-Dana libel suit was one of general interest and importance from the onset, it is now doubly so. For, by one of those unexpected turns in events which it is hardly likely Mr. Noyes anticipated, interest for the public no longer turns upon the merits of the charge. An entirely different aspect has been assumed. The suit has become one of national importance, and to no one more so than to the newspaper publisher. Apparently fearful of facing a New York city jury, Mr. Noyes, when he brought suit, brought it in the courts of the District of Columbia. In other words, instead of answer ing the charge in New York city, Mr. Dana is required to answer it in Washington. This, Mr. Noyes alleges, is the privilege he enjoys as a resident of the District. On the other hand, Mr. Dana contests the right of any one to compel him to answer for the crime anywhere but in New York city, where the alleged libelious

article was conceived and published. It will be seen that the principle involved is a very broad one. It is assumed first of all that libel was committed no less in Washington, D C., than in New York. It is further assumed that such being the case, an editor no matter where he writes, may be compelled to answer for any alleged libel in Washington. One of the fundamental principles of law is that an accused man shall be tried by "jury of vicinage that is, a jury picked from the neighborhood in which the alleged crime was committed. If Charles A. Dana can be dragged off to a point several hundred miles from where he wrote and published the alleged libelious article, this fundamental principle is violated practically if not technically. For it is an absurdity to hold that the crime of libel has been committed in two places in fact, though hairsplitting may make it true in theory. If Mr. Noyes's contention proves to be sustained by the courts, it will be a misfortune to the entire newspaper fraternity. It will mean that any Tom, Dick, or Harry, if only he reside permanently or temporarily in Washington, may wreak petty vengeance on an unlucky editor whom he may desire to harm, drag him to Washington, whether he reside in Maine or Texas, Florida or Alaska, and there compel him to answer the charge in a community that knows nothing of the case and is entirely indifferent to the outcome of the whole procedure. Neither justice nor common sense can be in sympathy with such a ridiculous proposition. It is to be hoped that Mr. Noyes will utterly fall in his attempt, even though it be at the sacrifice of what may have been a justifiable suit.

From the Augusta Chronicle. The Dana libel prosecution is one of the most interesting cases to the nowspapers that has been filed in a long time. It will establish a very important precedent.

I rom the t alorada Springs Gazette. Over in Spain a Ministry has resigned because it was called upon by the army to throttle the freedom of the prets.

In this country, the suit brought by Mr. Noves of the Washington Star against Mr. Charles A. Dana of THE SEN involves a principle of the greatest importance. Mr. Noyes has sued Mr. Dana for libel, and wants to take him to Washington to be tried, because THE SUN is on sale at Washington, and therefore, according to Mr. Noyes, Washington is the place where the offence was committed,

We do not know what the outcome of the difflecity in Spain may be. Spain is not supposed to be as civilized in some respects as this country. But the outcome of the Noves suit ought to be that the trial, if the suit ever gets that far, shall be held in New York, in the place where

the newspaper is published which made the al-

legations of which Mr. Noyes complains. Mr. Noyes has a perfect right to sue for libal If he deems himself aggrieved; but the idea that the editor of a newspaper can be taken away from his own State to be tried in the residence of the complainant simply because the paper which contained the alleged libelious matter is on sale in the city wherein the complainant lives, is preposterous. Mr. Dana has a right to be tried by a jury of the vicinage. They tried to get him to Washington once before, when he was sued by "Boss" Shepherd; but they aid not succeed; and we guess they will not this time, The matter of the place where the trial should be held is of more importance than the ques tion of the truth or faisity of the allegations which were made in THE SUN against Mr. Noves

From the Clevelander. It would appear from a common-sense point of view that the attempt to forcibly remove Editor Dana from New York to Washington and there try him on a charge of criminal libel is directly opposed to the popular understanding of constitutional rights. To establish the precedent that the editor of a metropolitan journal, or a Cleveland journal, can be taken by legal process to Podunk, or Kalamazoo, or Seattle, to answer the charge of any citizen who may fancy he is libelled, would open the door to the gravest abuses of personal liberty.

SUNBEAMS.

-Large numbers of carp and catfish are shipped from Appoquinimink Creek, a tributary of Delaware liay, to the markets of Philadelphia and New York, and the fishermen find a curious difference of tast among the ichthyophagi of the two cities. owest in New York, and vice versa.

-John Green, a successful negro horse trainer and driver, died at Middletown, Del., the other day, at the age of 55. John was an object of interest to whites as well as blacks, because he was one of the few among his race in those parts to earn much money and save his earnings. He lived in a large, comfortable, neatly furnished house, educated his children and dressed them well, and had the hearty respect of all who

unsuccessful British exile farmers entice yours Britons on pretence of teaching them the science and art of agriculture. The West and the wilds of Can-ada are sprinkled with like resourceful ranchmen. One such in Kansas takes learners at from £100 to £200 down, charges them for board and lodging, and requires them to do the very things for which young nen on neighboring ranches receive wages. Advertisements of this and like ranches are constantly seen in the British newspapers, and the succession of victims is uninterrupted.

Do you know how we circus people manage during our busy time to lay by money enough to carry us through the dull winter season?" asked the bareback "Moving about as we do from place to place riter. Anothing about as we do from place to place we can't deposit our aavings in a bank, and if we should undertake to keep them with us-well, they wouldn't last. We are paid weekly, and on each pay day, after laying aside what he expects to need for the next week, the prudent performer invests the rest of his weekly carnings in a P. O. money order, made payable to himself at his home address. The Gupilente order which the Poatmaster gives him he keeps in hand or mails to his home. At the close of the season, when the circus has disbanded, he reti home to find the accumulated money orders awaiting him at the local Post Office."

-The present church of the First Presbyterian con gregation of Pittsburgh is the third building which has occupied the site, but the worshippers lost scarcely any time through the building operations. The first church was a small log structure, built when Pitta-burgh was quite young. As time went on the congre-gation grew, and a brick church was erected. It was gation grew, and a brick church was srected. It was built around the log church, and the usual services were not suspended. When the brick building was fin ished the log church was taken down and the logs were removed through the windows of the new building The present stone church was put up in much the same way around the brick building. In this way to comes to pass that the great-grandchildren of the early Pittsburgh Presbyterians sit in practically the same pews and in the same positions in the church that their ancestors used to occupy.

Capt. Mahan said in an interview in THE SUN that ne had no idea what would be his next scene of duty. It is so with ninety-nine naval officers out of a hundred. Now and then an officer with an obliging friend in the Navy Department at Washington gets a hint of what he may expect, and a few naval politician skilled in wire pulling, manage to place themselves pretty much as they will, but the every-day officer that takes things as they come looks upon the department as a sort of fate, whose intentions are ung able and whose doings are inevitable. If Capt Mahan, by the way, advances as rapidly this year as he advanced last year he will be a Commodore in 1897. He completes his forty years in the service next Sent ber, and ought, in the natural course of events, to re-tire as a Rear Admiral, unless he should elect to retire before reaching that rank in order to have more time for investigation and writing

-Twenty years ago most of the public bootblacking was done in the streets by wandering bootblacks. picturesque figures in the town, who carried their kits with them, and planted them on the sidewalk wherever a customer was found. Then came the chair and the firm footrest of the outdoor bootblacking stand, and they were manifestly such an improve ment in comfort and convenience that they multiplied in number until the itinerant bootblack almost disappeared. In the natural course of events as rela tions were established between the street stands and the buildings in front of which they stood, the stands were set up indoors in stormy weather, often in liquor stores, sometimes in other places of business, in hallways, and elsewhere. The convenience of this as manifest as that of the first fixed stand, and the business of maintaining permanent indoor bootblacking establishments in homes of their own speedily came into existence. The number of these establish ments is now steadily increasing.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

Archbishop Croke of Cashel and Emiy will celebrate in July, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecra Adelina Patti will receive \$12,000 for six performances at Covent Garden, \$2,000 a night, which is nearly double what any prima donna has ever re-

ed at a London opera house. At Valcik, in south Russis, seven Greek statues have been lately discovered, with walls and pillars evidently belonging to a temple. The two best preserved statues probably represent Pau and Zeus.

A new outer sole is being tried on the boots of the German soldiers by direct order of the Emperor. Is consists of a paste of linseed oil varnish and iron filings, which is said to render the sole flexible and make t more durable than the new aluminium bo At Avignon, the palace of the Popes, in which, dur-ing the "Habylonian captivity," for seventy years in the fourteenth century, the Popes lived, which t now used as a cavalry barracks, is to be completely re-stored and used as a museum or for the residence of

the Archbishop. Fifty large quarto volumes, containing nearly 30 000 pages and over 3,000 plates, represent twenty-three years of work on the scientific results of the Chailenger expedition. While affoat the expense to the Government for the scientific part of the work was \$100,000; since then \$240,000 have been spent, but the cost is insignificant when compared with the

scientific results obtained. Don Marcantonio Colonna, head of the family, who is hereditary Prince Assistant to the Papal See, performed his duties for the first time at the recent celebration of the anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation. Until his father's death last year, Prince Colonna held an office at the court of King Humbert; he was obliged to give up all relations with the Italian cour

on assuming his hereditary charge.

Ground oyster shells were given by the mediceral doctors to children suffering from rickets and scrofula. Now Drs. Muntz and Chatin tell the Paris Aca demy of Medicine that the old fellows were right. The shells contain lime, nitrogen, iron, sulphur, manganese, magnesia, fluor, bromine, phosphoric acid, and fodine, all excellent for feeble children. They say that if nurses and growing children were to take powdered oyster shells in their food, teeth would be improved A miraculous cure of paralysis at St. Winifreds 4 Well at Holywell is fully described in The Lancet by the Protestant hospital doctor who had charge of the case. The patient was a girl of 17, with neurotic

paraiysis and curvature of the spine, whom one of the surgeons held to be suffering from hysterical spine. There is no reason to doubt her paralysis any tore than her present ability to walk, but hope and the sudden application of cold water to the whole body have been known to cure such cases before with out miraculous interposition.

At Dashour, twenty miles south of Cairo, the graves of two princesses of the Twelfth Dynasty, more four thousand years ago, were discovered intact a little while ago. The coffins had decayed and the mummles crumbled to dust as soon as an attempt was number to move them, but on the head of each was a golden coronet looking as fresh as the day it was nade. One was a wreath of forget-me-nots with Maltese crosses at intervals made of precious atones the other coroner contained a socket in which was in-serted a spray of flowers made of jewels, with leaves and stems of gold. Hesides these there were neck

> "Pike's Peak or Bust!" A broker said: "Well, I declare On the label I see there's a bear! But to tell the truth fully, The puzzle is bully.

Just watch me! I've got it! See there!"-47%

laces, bracelets, armlets, anklets, daggers, and charms